REGISTERED No. I—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,640.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. MADURA, 1942 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, on SATURDAY, the 21st October 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Onore, Mangalore, Cannanore Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

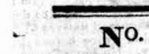
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

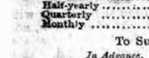


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, on FRIDAY, the 20th October 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at the KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

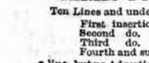
The s.s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th October 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. N. Sayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd October 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	50	34	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

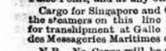
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company's Steamer JUNO, 3,124 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th November.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£32 0	£25 10	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0	£24 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£13 0	£ 6 12

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 30th November 1876.
Do. do. 21st December 1876.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 9th October 1876.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

Price—One Rupee.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Oct. 1876.
HYDASPES	2984	450	..W. B. Andrews	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	3503	400	..M. Stewart	30th—Suez, &c.
				Nov. 1876.
MALWA	2993	450	..P. S. Tomlin	6th—Southampton.
SURAT	3181	530	..G. C. Burro	13th—Suez &c.
NEPAUL	3536	600	..R. Methven	20th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2488	450	..C. Anderson	27th—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

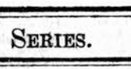
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 17th Oct. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TRAVANCORE, (1900 Tons and 350 H.P.), Capt. W. Barrate will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 14th October 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 11th Oct. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
S.S. INDIA	11th September.	21st October.
„ MACEDONIA	8th October.	18th November.
„ TRINACRIA	29th October.	18th December.
„ EUROPA	18th November.	3rd January.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

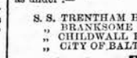
N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

	From Bombay.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL	28th October.
„ BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
„ CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.



THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of the Steamer VIRGINIA SCHILIZZI, Captain Anderson, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS on the Bunder.

No Claims for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted unless any examinations unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents s.s. Virginia Schilizzi.

Bombay, 13th October 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of LOST LUGGAGE, at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 18th October, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a quantity of lost luggage, etc.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, a first-class rosewood grand square piano by Collard and Collard, plants, etc., at No. 1, Clare Road, Byculla.

On TUESDAY, next the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, etc., the property of E. C. Schrottky, Esq. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome-English-built light Dog Cart, Plants, &c., at No. 139, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, dog cart, &c., the property of E. M. Fogo, Esquire, changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English walnut wood and carved blackwood household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a valuable collection of choice and rare plants, etc., at No. 31, Parell (Soopareo Bagh Road).

On SATURDAY, the 4th November, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome English walnutwood and carved blackwood household furniture, plants, etc., the property of T. B. Bashford, Esq.

Also on the same occasion the property of a Gentleman:—

A English-built miniature brougham.
A light malt phaeton convertible into a waggonette.
A pair of Cape galloways.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th October 1876.

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8,
PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their CELEBRATED REMEDIES, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co. call particular attention to the fact that their preparations do not rank with the ENGLISH and AMERICAN QUACK MEDICINES, as they all bear their pharmaceutical denominations; so that physicians know the exact nature and property of the prescribed remedy.

The following list contains some of these renowned preparations, which, as well as all the others, are constantly kept by the GRIMAULT'S AGENTS, who receive them direct from Paris.

DR. LEARS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO at the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime orders particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

JULIEN'S FRUIT, A VEGETABLE PURGATIVE.

Under the form of a "Bonbon," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the JULIEN'S FRUIT is a most active purgative. It is used with great success against CONSTIPATION, DYSENTERY, DYSPEPSIA, GASTRALGIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SKIN DISEASES.

ASTHMA CURED
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS of VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarette.

AGENTS:—

Bathgate and Co.,	Calcutta.
Corfield and Co.	do.
Barbie and Co.,	Madras.
Treasures and Co.,	Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 17TH OCTOBER.
The performance will commence with the Amusing Farce,
WANTED A YOUNG LADY.
And conclude with the highly successful Extravaganza,
CAMARALZAMAN!
THE BAD DJINN AND THE GOOD SPIRIT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class, Re. 1.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.
PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

NOW READY,
SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service,
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE NEW MEMBERS who joined the Company during the past year effected Assurances to the extent of £1,509,528. This, it may be mentioned, is the largest business which has ever been placed upon the Books of any of the Scotch Life Assurance Offices in a single year.

THE ASSETS of the Company at 15th Nov. last, amounted to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING. These Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities—detailed particulars of which are published annually, and the whole Deeds and Securities of the Company are periodically examined by a Committee of Professional Gentlemen whose report may be obtained on application.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM for India have recently been revised and may be obtained with every information on application at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

THOMAS LANG, Secretary.
Standard Life Office,
12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, October 1876.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Capital,
£500,000, with power to increase.
HEAD OFFICE,
34, Cannon Street, London.

The last Meeting of Shareholders in London on the 8th August was most satisfactory, as also was the Report of the Committee of Investigation and the Directors' Report.

From subscribed capital there remains in hand untouched a remunerative sum of £118,215. Of this over £72,000 is invested in Consols, Indian Security, &c.

On the 31st December last the liability existing upon claims, present or future, was, according to Dr. Farr, £83,236-15-1. To meet this liability the sum in hand, from premiums invested in Consols or Indian Government Security, was £90,725 and in addition to this EXISTING FUND there was the Guarantee of £47,349 reserved from the subscribed capital, and invested in the Trustees' names in Consols.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
IN FIVE DIFFERENT FORMS.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS.
Of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES.
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Times*:—"Contrasting this Plan of Life Insurance with that heretofore in operation, it will be found that Insurers enjoy *privileges of a most valuable character; and the public will do well to look into the principles of the new system now in operation, which offers perfect security and also protects their rights and interests.*"

The *Post Magazine*:—"We have from time to time expressed our approval of the principles upon which the *Positive* Company has been founded, and that the public has coincided in that approval the report very clearly indicates.

"Life Assurance is a very profitable business, and an office which furnishes the best known security, and at the same time give the best terms, will ultimately command the largest business. The *Positive*, therefore, whilst foregoing the dishonest profits arising from forfeitures, expects to receive the certain reward of fair dealing—numerous and extensive transactions."

The *Globe*:—"At all events, under the plan of the 'Positive Company,' the assured need feel no apprehension for the security of the principal sum they have provided for their families, or for the loss of the Premiums already paid if they are unable to continue their payments."

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office, in most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a Positive Note, free, in all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office; because he never loses cent of over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner the depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas the ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust Funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM, Agent.

Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row.

CLOSE OF THE MONSOON.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, have been unable to obtain their usual PERIODICAL SUPPLIES, the Company are landing by each Mail large supplies of—.

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS SHOWING CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Fancy Angola Suits	Rs. 20
	Blue Serge Suits	„ 25
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Cricketing Suits	„ 25
	Shikar Suits	„ 12
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	American Drill Suits	„ 8
	Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„ 14
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits	„ 5
	Fancy Angola Trousers	„ 10
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Bedford Cord Trousers	„ 20
	Whip Cord Trousers	„ 16
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Saddle Tweed Trousers	„ 16
	All Wool Flannel Shirts	„ 6
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Oxford Cloth Shirts	„ 4
	French Cambric Shirts	„ 4
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	White Dress Shirts	„ 5
	Regulation (Ellwood) Helmets	„ 13
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Hunting (Ellwood) Hats	„ 12
	Felt Hats all Shapes	„ 7

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT IS MANAGED BY AN EXPERIENCED LONDON CUTTER.

13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY: 6, Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA: 2, Chowringhee Road.
Agency Camp Deolali:—Khursedji Dossabhai.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.,
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black" and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public under that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

Agents.—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

For Sale at this Office.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH

This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK RE-OPENED.

VISITORS TO MAHABLESHWAR can have COMFORTABLE PHAETON and TONGA DAKS supplied them by applying to

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor.

No. 28, Civil lines, Poona.

N.B.—Contracts for return journey entered into on very reasonable terms.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR & Co., while thanking their Constituents and the general Public for their kind and liberal patronage during the last three years, beg most respectfully to announce that they have just received from one of the best Houses in London their FIRST SUPPLY of ENGLISH FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS for the ensuing Cold Season. They also beg to intimate to them that they have now in stock a large collection of Indigenous Vegetable Seeds suited for the season. It is particularly requested that Outstation Orders should always be accompanied by Remittances or reference for payment in Bombay. Price Lists can be had, post-free, on application.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 31st August 1876.

N.B.—FRUIT TREES such as old grafted Mangoes, &c., will also be supplied at moderate rates.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

HAVING completed our NEW and EXTENSIVE PREMISES adjoining the site of the Old Works, we beg to inform Executive Engineers, Municipal Committees, Millowners, Press Proprietors, Contractors, &c., that we are prepared to execute orders for Iron Work of every description.

Our Foundry, the largest in India, is replete with all modern appliances for speedy outturn, and we are prepared to undertake castings up to 15 tons.

The Fitting, Smiths', and Boilermakers' Shops have received extensive additions of new and improved machinery, and all being under experienced European management, Richardson and Co. can guarantee First-class Workmanship and despatch.

Estimates given on application.
All communications to be addressed

RICHARDSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 1st August 1876.

ELECTRO TREATMENT OF THE UNDER NOTED AND VARIOUS OTHER DISEASES.
BY DR. LALLEMENT, PH. EL.
From Paris.

DR. LALLEMENT begs to inform the public that after years' of experimental observations, he is now able to use electric force as an EFFECTIVE curative Agent in the following and other forms of diseases:—Paralysis, General and Local Neuralgia; Tic Douloureux; Rheumatism; Spinal affections; Debility, General and Local; Leprosy; Gout; Liver Complaints; Consumption; Fever; Palpitation of the Heart; Deafness; &c., &c.

Electric belts and bands supplied for application to any part of the body FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN. Dr. Lallement has numerous certificates to show the almost miraculous cures he has effected in his late tour in the N. W. Provinces and the Punjab.

M. LALLEMENT will see patients in the Town daily from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
No. 1, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, Waggonette, with Hood over front Seat, Lamps, &c., Rs. 300. Apply to the Undersigned, Office of Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co. NOWROJI JAMSETJI.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a hard-working, able and energetic PARTNER to join in a lucrative business, with a Capital of Rs. 1,000. Apply to "A. R.S.," care of this paper.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN WOMAN to make herself useful in a house. Must know how to make puddings, &c. Salary, WITH BOARD, Rupees Twenty a month. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Post Office, Nagpur, C.P.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

BY THE PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,
To be held on the 15th December 1876,
Number of Tickets 31,000, Reduced to 27,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees Each.
Number of Prizes 400, Reduced to 3 PRIZES.
CASH PRIZES NONE.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 17TH OCT. 1876.

MARKETS closed for the Dewali holidays.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," THURSDAY EVENING.

THERE has been no great change in the appearance of money this week: a good trade demand exists, and rates are fully maintained, but not dearer. The Bank of Bengal's statement can scarcely be called better, although the cash at head office has increased, but Government is known to have ample means in the private treasuries, and they are selling Council bills freely, so no stringency is expected. At the same time, there can hardly fail to be a good mercantile demand for money during the cold months, and India is likely to give a fair support to the silver markets of the world, for that period at least.

No change was made in the Bank of Bengal's minimum at to-day's weekly Board, and the rate remains at 6 per cent, although the proportion of cash to liabilities has further declined to 51½ per cent. The bills discounted have increased by 6 lakhs, and the loans and credits also by 6 lakhs, but the private deposits have gone up 24 lakhs, so the public demand has diminished to the extent of 12 lakhs. The Government balances have, however, decreased by 15 lakhs, so the cash balance, in the aggregate, are 2 lakhs lower than last week.

The condition of trade is unaltered: exports are increasing, and will further increase; but import trade continues dull in the extreme.

Council bills have again met with a good demand in London this week, showing a continuance of strength in exchange on that side. The usual sum of £350,000 was allotted on Bombay: tenderers at 1-8 received what they asked for in full, but on Calcutta only 31 per cent. of their applications. Silver remains at previous price of 52d. per oz., just the equivalent of the Council drafts, which in this instance have been all drawn by bills for the mail, and not by telegraphic transfer.

The completed accounts of the movements of the precious metals at San Francisco, for the first six months of this year, are now to hand, and confirm the more moderate opinions of the state of the mines that have been entertained. They confirm the opinion that large extra yields, both of gold and silver, have been obtained, but not the excited reports that have to a great extent gained credence.

By the official accounts, it would appear that the receipts of treasure in the city of San Francisco, through which all the yield of the mines appears to pass, were, during the first six months of this year, as follows:—

Silver Bullion	£19,211,469
Gold Dust and Bars	4,587,650
Coin, all sorts	9,688,167
	£33,387,286
against, in the same period of 1875	£23,589,515
" " " 1874	19,472,242

The exports from San Francisco, by sea and overland, during the same periods, were:—

In 1876—Gold	£12,397,280
Silver	11,826,586
	£24,223,866

distributed as under,

New York	£19,972,463
Germany	6,201
China	3,992,365
Japan	165,012
Pacific Coast, &c.	87,825
	£24,223,866

There is thus a difference of about 9 million dollars retained in the country, but the San Francisco Mint, during the year ended 30th June last, had coined money to an extent hitherto unparalled in that or any other mint of the United States. During those twelve months the coinage amounted to, in

Gold	£27,636,590
Silver	8,353,000
	£35,989,590
against, in 1874-75	£30,527,000
1873-74	24,853,000

The resumption of specie payments for subsidiary coinage seems likely to require much more silver than was at first expected, and not only so, but recent debates in the American Senate raise a fresh question, which may not improbably result in an internal demand for that metal, not only sufficient to take off all that is likely to be raised at present price, but also to enhance the value of the inferior metal to its old normal relative proportion to gold. These debates tend to show that it is merely a popular fallacy, that the obligations of the States are payable in gold; that metal has for so long been in the preponderance in the actual currency of the country, that nothing else was thought of as a standard of value, though the double standard existed. But once that silver offers a cheaper medium of paying off obligations, it is discovered that "coin" only is stipulated for in the various acts providing for loans, and as not only public interests, but also all private obligations are involved in the matter, it is by no means improbable that silver dollars will be declared a sufficient medium for discharging debts, public and private, for many a day shortly take up its old position as a circulating medium.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has steadily, though gradually and slowly, gained ground during the past week, and highest rates have been supported, excepting in case of short remittance. Telegraphic transfer advanced by degrees to 1s. 7 15-16d. but has gone back to 1s. 7¾d. ready, and to 1s. 7 13-16d forward. Demand Bank bills, in like manner, after touching 1s. 8d., have been sold at 1s. 7¾ Six months' sight Bank bills have been taken at from 1s. 8 ⅛ up to 1s. 8 3-16d, and document bills at from 1s. 8 3-16d. to 1s. 8¾d. Credits have been scarce, and very few have been sold privately. To-day some were sold to Banks, in absence of private buyers, at 1s. 8¾d, but that is above fair quotations of the market. Closing rates are about as under, though the market is a little unsettled:—

Bank telegraphic transfer	1-7 13/16.
Bank bill on demand	1-7⅞.
Bank Bills 3 months' sight	1-8.
Bank Bills 6 months' sight	1-8⅛.
Credits and Clean Private	
Paper, 6 months' sight	1-8-½ to 5/16.
Documents Bills 6 months' sight	1-8⅜

France.—Rates have been lower in the interval, but close again at f.2-15 three months', and at f.217 six months' sight, document bills.

Bombay.—No change. Demand at par, and sixty days at 13 annas discount, are about the rates for Bank paper.

China has declined, following the fall in the East. On Singapore, thirty-day document bills have brought 224, and on Hong-kong 223½, but buyers are now offering rather lower rates.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

A fair amount of activity is springing up though scarcely to the extent anticipated. Rates, however, are generally firm, and as everything is in favour of most industries, it is very probable that a general improvement may be witnessed before long.

Government Securities, as an exception, are very flat and the demand for them very limited. Four per cents. opened at ⅞ per cent. premium, advanced to 1, drooped by degrees to ½, and have gradually improved again to ¾. Four-and-a-halfs have brought ⅝ and 1 per cent. premium, and are now not quite so good. Five-and-a-halfs, after selling at 3½ and 3⅝ per cent. premium, drooped to ⅜, but have since re-acted to 3½ per cent. premium. Rates now stand as under:

4 per cent.	100½ to ¾
4½ per cent.	100½ to ¾
5½ per cent.	103 to ¼

Bank Shares have scarcely varied. Bengals have been placed at 705, but more is now asked for them Nationals have brought 114 and 113 ex dividend, Upper India 125, and Unconvenanted Service 88.

Tea Shares are firm, with a moderate demand, and some of these higher. Moirapore rans 115 and 116 ex-dividend, Holtas 115, Dehinge 70 ex-dividend, Bengals 80, Upper Assams 42, Hoolungoories 113, Kunchun poras 90, Monachorra contributory 75, Eastern Cachar 144, Sungoos 112, Durrunga 77 ex-dividend Amjuckies 111, Gowhattys 92, Lower Assams 42, and Soomsa 95 ex-dividend are transactions confirming the above remark. Central Cachar, however, after bringing 158 ex-dividend, have been let go at 152.

Spinning Mill Shares are very steady, and a fair amount of business has been done; Budge Budge Jute 80, Howrah 80, Calcutta 60, and Barnagore 78 to 80. Cotton mills are also firm; Bowreah 96 to 98, and afterwards 96 and 97, Goosery 217, and Dunbar 75.

Miscellaneous Shares.—Press shares have further improved: Hydraulic 30, Strand Bank 16 to 21, and Watson's 64. India General Steam have brought 650 ex-dividend.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP EXPORTER, 1,369 tons, Captain J. H. Brook, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE P. S. EUROPEAN, 1,774 tons, Captain Sibthorpe sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE P. S. CORUN, 152 tons, Captain G. G. Baker arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and two hundred and thirty-eight deck passengers.

THE P. S. AUGARIUS, 407 tons, Captain Z. A Kimman, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Zanzibar (30th September), with a general cargo, and thirty-seven deck passengers.

THE SHIP ST. ENOCH, 1,854 tons, Captain W. R Browse, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Shields (1st July), with a cargo of 2,621 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 tons, Captain G. G. C. Stevenson, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Aden (5th October), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. A. M. Fernandes, and forty-seven deck passengers.

THE S. S. PELHWAN, 101 tons, Captain T. Ellis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. F. Rodrigues and family, and one hundred and thirteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. UMBALLA, 839 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. A. Parcell and forty eight deck passengers.

THE SHIP CENTENIAL, 1,238 tons, Captain J. Pearse, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Liverpool (8th July), with a cargo of 1,733 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, sailed yesterday for Kattiwar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. Kingsmill and two hundred and seven deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
14	Centenial	Pearse	Liverpool, July 8.
15	t. Enoch	Browse	Shields, July 1.
	Puttialla(s)	Stevenson	Aden, Oct. 5.
	Ausgarius (s)	Kinnman	Zanzibar, Sept 30.
	Corun (s)	Baker	Mandvie, Oct 13.
16	Pehlwan (s)	Ellis	Goa, Oct 14.
	Umballa (s)	Turner	Bussorah, Sept 27.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
15	Aveen (s)	Stead	Aden and Suez.
	European (s)	Sibthorpe	Calcutta.
	Akola (s)	Williams	K. Coast & Kurrachee.

The Ship Exporter, Brook, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Umballa, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee. Steamer Madura, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS

Oct.			
12	Busheer (s)	Loutit	Rangoon, Oct 8.
	John Gambles	Leighton	Liverpool, June 26.
	Futtey Bohanon	Wollcott	Jeddah, Aug 17.

Oct. DEPARTURES.

12	Mecca (s)		
	Undaunted (s)		
	B. Amberdass		

PASSENGERS.

PER BUSHEER.—Mr and Mrs Orr and 2 children.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1891 Hydaspes (s), Barrett—Mails, 2rd October.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1444 India (s), Reid—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LIVERPOOL.

913 Zorbino (s), Dewdney—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1671 Thibet (s), Stewart—Mails 30th October.

FOR HULL.

936 Whitehall, Geach—Wallace & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

1208 Malpomene, Leach—Ralli Brothers.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

1297 King Cerdic, Austin—Wallace & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1172 Travancore (s), Andrews—Mails, 17th October.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1076 Atholl (s), Scott—Volkart Brothers.
1708 Ava (s), Day—B. I. S. N. Co.
1063 City of Boston, Crosby—Farnham & Co.
1360 Exporter, Brooks—Farnham & Co.
1367 Pride of England, Nash.
1022 Zante (s), Shilston—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA AND ZANZIBAR.

475 Royal Diadem, Dennis.

FOR KURRACHEE.

1107 Amy Dora (s), Downie—N. Manockjee & Co.
1266 Madura (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.
839 Umballa (s), Turner—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

1056 Harold Hasrfager (s), Haldburg—James Machintosh & Co.
948 Mecca (s), Doust—Ralli Brothers.
1120 Orissa (s), Reeves—P. & O. Co.

FOR DIAMOND ISLAND.

1316 Herman, Dillan.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

256 Africa, Rauchaut—T. Topun

FOR MAURITIUS.

392 Nenuphar, Souter—H. M. Seedick.

NOT FIXED.

407 Augarious (s), Kinnman.
1286 Centennial, Brown—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1253 Golconda (s),—P. & O. Co.
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Watson—E. Bates & Co.
629 Merse, Robertson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
339 Puttalla (s), Stevenson—B. I. S. N. Co.
1854 St Enoch, Browse—Killick, Nixon and Co.
821 Virginnia Schelizzi (s), Anderson—Wolkart Brothers.
1089 Vixen (s), O'Keefe—W. & A. Graham & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

51 Algofar, Nacoda—(Put back.)
713 Comet, Edin, Nacoda.
90 Emanuel, Nacoda.
366 Pearl (s), Ashton.
470 Mathilde, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1061 Daphne, (s) 5, Evans.
300 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Campbell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1396 Vestal (s), Hand.
Amberwitch (s), Stiffe.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—3107 cwts coir yarn, Nan'ee Heerjee; 107 bales hemp Bhicjee Mooljee; 30 bales wool, Mahamed Peerbhoy Goder. Zerbino s—19 bales wool, Pestonshaw Hormusjee.

FOR LONDON.

Avoca s—1 case shawls, Ahmedshah Joosubshah.
Hydaspes s—30 bags coffee, Vuchuraz Monjee; 4 cases gum, Dadabhoy Nowroji; 140 bags gall, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.; 7 bales hides, Dattoobhoy Momed; 1 bale hides, Mahomed Allans; 23 bales hides and skins, Nanabhoy Allarakhia.

FOR HULL.

White Hall s—220 cwts B horne, C N Gomes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore s—2273 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 531 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 34 chests opium, Goolabroy Koonjlal; 36 chests opium, N G Abraham; 24 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 16 chests opium, Hajarimull Dhoolchund; 25 chests opium, Rehmoobhoy Habibboy; 184 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 15 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 9 chests opium, E E Sassoon 10 chests opium, Tarachund Ramchunder; 12 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 8 chests opium, Caloram Hurbilas.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore s—4 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 30 chests opium, E D Sassoon 37 chests opium, E J Abraham; 8 chests opium, Tarachund Ramchunder.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 14.

Goodfellow, Major, Bombay RE, on leave, from Carwar.
Gough, Col. Bengal Pay Cavalry Dept, on duty, from Simla.
Sartorius, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 15.

Fairbrother, Col, Bombay 2nd Regt N I, on leave, from Mhow.
Radcliffe, Lieut, Bombay Comat Dept, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 15.

Heathcote, Lieut Col, Bombay 12th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Poona.
Fairbrother, Col, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, to rejoin, to Baroda.

OCTOBER 16.

Goodfellow, Major Bom'ay R E, on furlough, to England.
Fletcher, Capt Bengal Genl List, to rejoin, to Sitapur.
Watts, Major, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, from leave, to Poona.
Gough, Col, Bengal Pay Cavalry Dept, on duty, to England.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, 14th October 1876.)

Capt E W C H Miller, Asst Comsr, is appointed to officiate as Asst Comsr, 2nd class, from the date he made over charge of the Hoshangabad district to Maj M P Richetts.

Mr S H Hennessy, Offg Asst Comsr, 2nd class and Mr A U Fanshawe, C S, Offg Asst Comsr, 3rd class, will revert to Offg Asst Comsrs, 3rd class and 4th class, respectively, from the above date.

Privilege leave of absence for one month is granted to Mr A Marriott, Dist Supdt of Police, Nursinghpur, in extension of the leave all wed by Notification No 3381, dated the 6th ultimo.

Under Section 223 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Chief Comsr is pleased to invest Mr H C Williams, C S, Asst Comsr, Bhandara, with powers to try summarily all the offences mentioned in Sect 222 of the Code.

Mr J P Goodridge, C S, Asst Comsr, is transferred from Saugor to Harda, to the 3rd Circle of Irrigation Works, N-W Provinces.

Mr A H L Fraser, C S, Asst Comsr, Seoni, is transferred to Jubbulpore.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt A H Kenney, R E, appointed to the P W Dept, Central Provinces, as Asst Engr, 2nd grade, in "Gazette of India" P W Dept Notification No 360, dated 22nd Aug 1876, reported his arrival at Jubbulpore, to which division he is posted, on the 30th Sept 1876.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, October 14)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W R Barry, Offg Asst Comsr, Jhansi, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 28th Aug, 1876.

The Rev J F Scobell, Chaplain of Cawnpore, one month's privilege leave, in extension of that granted in Notification No 1322A, dated 5th Aug, 1876.

Mr W T Martin, Asst Mag and Collr, who reported his return from leave on the 28th Sept, 1876, the usual subsidiary leave.

H H the Offg Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr M A McConaghey, Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, Muttra, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Banda, until further orders, with effect from the date of taking charge.

H H the Offg Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following posting:—

Mr W T Martin, Asst Mag and Collr, to Jaunpur.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn W A Duke, 32nd Foot, Chakrata, to the charge of the Civil Medl charge of that station, with effect from 6th Dec, 1875.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H H has been pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with the powers specified:—

Under section 35, Act XIX of 1873, Mr C W Moore, Collr of Bareilly, with the powers of an officer in charge of a settlement to be exercised in the Deoria mahals, in pargana Bisalpur, in the Bareilly district.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Seven months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, with the usual preparatory leave, is granted to Mr W Hall, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Agra Division, P W Provincial, with effect from the 16th instant.

Mr W F Heath, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, will hold charge of the Agra Provincial Division, in addition to the Archæological Division, till further orders.

With reference to this Dept Notification No 354 E C of date, Messrs W Hall, Ex Engr, 1st grade, and W F Heath, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Archæological Division, respectively made over and received charge of the Agra Provincial Division on the 16th ultimo.

The services of Mr A Pengelly, Asst Consvr, 1st grade, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Punjab.

Mr W G Allen, Offg Deputy Consvr, 3rd grade (transferred from the Punjab to these Provinces), is posted to the charge of the Kumaun Forest Division and Ranikhet Sub-division, vice Capt J S Campbell.

Mr A H Barron, Ex Engr, 4th grade, made over, and Mr J H Thornhill, Asst Engr, 1st grade, received, charge of the Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, on the 23th Sept.

Mr P H Brown, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Bhongaon Division, Lower Ganges Canal, pass d the lower standard examination in Hindustani on the 4th Sept.

Mr P H Brown, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Bhongaon Division, Lower Ganges Canal, passed the departmental standard examination prescribed in the P W Code, Chapter II, iv, on the 21st Sept.

With reference to Notification No C 205E, dated 17th May, the furlough granted to Mr O Phillips, Ex Engr, 4th grade, will commence from the date he availed himself of privilege leave, viz, 20th March, 1876.

Mr A H Bird, Ex Engr, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, availed himself on the afternoon of the 2nd Sept of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No 1845E of the 18th idem.

Mr A H Barron, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, availed himself on the 25th Sept of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No C 502E of 22nd idem.

Mr W Thatcher, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the 1st to the 3rd Circle of Irrigation Works, N-W Provinces, and placed in charge of the Mat Branch Extention Survey.

Mr Thatcher took charge on the 20th Sept, 1876.

Mr H W L Hawkins, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the 1st to the 3rd Circle of Irrigation Works, N-W Provinces.

Mr A ubus, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the 2nd to the 3rd Circle of Irrigation Works, N-W Provinces, and is posted to the executive charge of the Deoband Branch, Ganges Canal.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, 6th October 1876.)

The C-in C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Batn 19th Regt—Subject to the approval of H M, Capt Cortlandt Skinner is permitted to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Comrs as the value of his commission, dated 1st Oct 1876.

43rd Regt—Capt C E S Parker to be Interpreter, there being no qualified officer available, vice Gunter, appointed an Asst Garrison Instr, dated 28th Sept 1876.

22nd Native Infantry—Capt G J Hare is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjt on promotion, dated 9th Sept 1876.

36th Native Infantry—Lt M R Spence, S C, to be Offg Qr Mr, vice Graham, on furlough.

45th Native Infantry—Lt H N M'Rae, 2nd Wing Subn, to be 1st Wing Subn, vice Foilard, exchanged into the Mad S C.

Lt A F Cotton, exchanged from the Mad to the Bl S C, to be 2nd Wing Subn, vice M'Rae.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

1st Battalion 2nd (the Queen's Royal) Regiment—Capt R H Ross to be Maj from the 16th May 1876.

1st Battalion 17th Regiment—Capt G Edwards to be Maj from the 22nd Nov 1875.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the following officers detailed for duty with their regimental depots, will proceed to England during the ensuing season (going duty with troops on the voyage):—

4th Hussars—Capt J W Lay. 9th Lancers—Capt the Hon'ble Legge. 15th Hussars—Lt C F J Douglas. 1-8th Foot—Bt Maj F FitzRoy. 1-9th Foot—Lt S H Harrison. 2-9th Foot—Bt Maj C J C Roberts. Capt H H A Stewart, Lt J Lovell, and Lt C H Shepherd. 1-17th Foot—Capt W M Rolph and Lt E Alfrey. 1-18th Foot—Lt J C Stockley. 34th Foot, Capt A A Boggs. 39th Foot—Capt G J Bradford and Lt A B Lem F LeMarchant. 40th Foot—Capt C S F E Manserph. 54st Foot—Bt Maj J F Trydell, and Capt A S Carter, and Lt W Boxwell. 54th Foot—Capt J A Tighe. 60th Foot—Capt W J Frampton, and Lt J Stoyte. 2 60th Rifles, Capt R Palmer and Lt H B Lovett. 62nd Foot—Lt R Hayne. 63rd Foot—Capt F W Day and Lt R W Studdy. 70th Foot—Lt F H Maturin. 73rd Foot—Lt W F M S Swiny. 91st Foot—Capt J de M Armstrong. Capt G B Bevan, and Lt R K Brereton. 92nd Foot—Lt J M Grant.

Lt Col J M Stewart, Bl Infy, Wing Officer 31st N I, has passed the examination for the Judge Advocate General's Department, prescribed by para 343, Bengal Army Regulations.

Maj W F Battleman, Bl Infy, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to Allahabad for general duty, with effect from the 26th Sept 1876.

Maj M W Ommaney, R A is directed to proceed from Meerut to Sirdhana and join the 2nd Batty 5th Brgde, into which he has been permitted to exchange. To travel at the public expense.

Capt R Morris, Brgde Maj at Feroz pore, is transferred to Jubbulpore. To have the powers of an Advocate General's Department, prescribed by para 343, Bengal Army Regulations.

Maj W F Battleman, Bl Infy, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to Allahabad for general duty, with effect from the 26th Sept 1876.

Maj M W Ommaney, R A is directed to proceed from Meerut to Sirdhana and join the 2nd Batty 5th Brgde, into which he has been permitted to exchange. To travel at the public expense.

Capt R Morris, Brgde Maj at Feroz pore, is transferred to Jubbulpore. To have the powers of an Advocate General's Department, prescribed by para 343, Bengal Army Regulations.

The undermentioned officers will be employed in the Qr Mr Genl's Dept, at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi:—

Maj H Fellowes, 22nd Pioneers; Capt W C Clayton, 9th Lancers; Es Rivett-Carnac, 11th Hussars; A W R Becher, 16th Bl Cavy; Lts D S Dewar, R E 8th N A; J Hare, B Engrs; G D Stawell, 11th Foot; R C O Wilson, 60th Rifles; E Burrel, 35th Foot; and C H Mercer, 5th Goorkhas.

It is notified, with reference to G O C of the 2nd May last, page 190, that Lt T E Spencer, 1-3rd Foot, had the appointments of 2nd Wing Subn (on probation) in the 6th N I, and officiated as Qr Mr, in addition, from the 1st Nov 1875 to the 31st Oct 1876.

With the sanction of Govt each of the undermentioned native officers will be styled "Orderly Native Officer to the Prince of Wales," and will be allowed to wear an aiguillette as a mark of distinction:—

Ressaldar Anoop Singh, 11th Bl Lancers; and Ressaldar Mahomed Afzul Khan, 11th Bl Lancers;

The following orders are confirmed.

9th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 25th Sept 1876, appointing Lt D R Robertson, 1st Squadron Subn as officiating 3rd Squad Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer; vice Capt A F Palmer, on the Brgde Staff.

8th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 25th Sept 1876, appointing Lt G D G Gartrell, Offg Adjt, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 23rd idem.

34th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 20th Sept 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on the retirement of Col C C Dundas:—

Maj G J Pasley, Wing Officer and Offg 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt.

Maj W Fitz G Jacob, Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in command and Wing Officer.

Lt R S Cook, Qr Mr and Offg Adjt, to Officiate as Wing officer in addition to his other duties as Qr Mr.

Lt H N Webb, Offg 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

(Head Quarters, Simla, 6th October 1876.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

29th Native Infantry—Surg Maj T P Wright, Offg in medical charge 5th N I to the medical charge of the Regt.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their Regt specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join their respective Battns without delay:—

15th Foot—Capt C H Gardner, 2nd Battn; and Capt R O'B Brooke, 1st Batn.

With reference to G O C C dated the 2nd Sept 1876, page 405, the appointment of Lt C W Young, 81st Foot, to be officiating 2nd Wing Subn on probation 1st N I, will have effect from the 1st Nov 1876.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Surg G Duncan, A M D, attached to the 1st Battn 8th Regt, is directed to proceed to England by troopship, reporting himself on arrival to the Horse Guards.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindostanee on the 2nd October 1876:—

Gunner T Gardiner, 4th Bty, 2 A Brgde, Schoolmaster R Palmer, 13th Bde R A; schoolmaster M Flanagan, 2-1st Foot; C Sergt J M'rr, 2-1st Foot; Private M Gibb, 2 60th Rifles; Sergt E J Chase, Commst Dept; and Surgn E J Mapleton, M D, A M D.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Rohilcund District Order, dated the 22nd Sept 1876, directing Lt Col J T Watson, 37th N I, to assume command of the station of Bareilly, during the absence on inspection duty of the Brgde Genl Comdg, and Lt and Adjt Sir C H Leslie, Bart 37th N I to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer at Bareilly, during the absence of the Bde Maj on inspection duty with the Brgde Genl Comdg.

Meean Meer Brigade Order, dated the 26th Sept 1876, directing Col F W Swinhoe, R A, to assume command of the station, consequent on the departure of the Maj Genl Comdg, to Simla, on special duty.

Dagshai Station Order, dated 19th June 1876, appointing Lt E W Conran, 39th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 16th idem, vice Lt M J E Fenwick, on leave.

Dated the 7th Aug 1876, appointing Lt and Local Capt C S Irving, 39th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 1st idem, during the absence on leave of Lt M J F Fenwick.

13th Bengal Lancers:—Regtl Order, dated the 25th Sept 1876, making the following appointments consequent on the departure on furlough of Maj W H Macnaghten, with effect from the 24th idem:—

Capt H E Eyre, 3rd Squad Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt D H Thompson, Adjt, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer.

R F Trotter, Offg 1st Squad Subn, to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned Officers has obtained leave of absence:—

Brigade Staff—Capt H G Waterfield, (S C, Bde Maj, Jubbulpore,) to Bombay, from the 30th Aug to the 14th Sept, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Horse Artillery—Capt and Adjt W A Roberts, (A Bde) to Simla, from the 29th Aug to 4th Oct on urgent private affairs.

3rd Hussars—Lt G E Rogers, to England, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

4th Hussars—Lt R C Tuthill, to remain in England from the 1st Dec 1876 to the 1st June 1877 on urgent private affairs, in extension of the leave granted him by G O C C of the 9th May last, p 218.

2-1st Foot—Lt W B Paker, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

14th Foot—Lt Bathurst Maj, to Allahabad for general duty, with effect from the 26th Sept 1876.

Maj M W Ommaney, R A is directed to proceed from Meerut to Sirdhana and join the 2nd Batty 5th Brgde, into which he has been permitted to exchange. To travel at the public expense.

Capt R Morris, Brgde Maj at Feroz pore, is transferred to Jubbulpore. To have the powers of an Advocate General's Department, prescribed by para 343, Bengal Army Regulations.

Maj W F Battleman, Bl Infy, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to Allahabad for general duty, with effect from the 26th Sept 1876.

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Maj H Fellowes, 22nd Pioneers; Capt W C Clayton, 9th Lancers; Es Rivett-Carnac, 11th Hussars; A W R Becher, 16th Bl Cavy; Lts D S Dewar, R E 8th N A; J Hare, B Engrs; G D Stawell, 11th Foot; R C O Wilson, 60th Rifles; E Burrel, 35th Foot; and C H Mercer, 5th Goorkhas.

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Lt H N Webb, Offg 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 23	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 20	11-0 A.M.	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 20	11-0 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	" 17	5-0 P.M.	No offic.
Australia	Nov. 11	3-0 P.M.	Packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	Oct. 23	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	" 23	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 15th May last, it is notified that as on and after the 2nd October next till further notice the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M. The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the date hereof:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday.....Oct. 23	Monday.....Nov. 6
" 30	" 13

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded, via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except whether there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable on letters sent

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MHOW RACES.

MHOW, 16TH OCT.

In consequence of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, the Mhow Races are postponed. All entries therefore become void. A revised prospectus will be issued and the meeting take place in the first week in March.

THE BRITISH AGENT AT CABUL.

ALLAHABAD, 16TH OCT.

The British Agent at Cabul, Atta Mahomed Khan, has not, as rumoured, been re-called, but he came to India on leave and returns to Cabul immediately.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Mr. Lindsay Neill, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, succeeds Mr. Plowden as Under-Secretary in the Home Department of the Government of India. Mr. Anderson, Assistant Commissioner of Jubbulpore, succeeds Mr. Neill.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE.

ST. PETERSBURG, 16TH OCT.

The Porte's offer of a six months' armistice has been rejected by Russia. Russia however has made proposals for an armistice of six weeks' duration.

WEATHER REPORTS.—16TH OCTOBER.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANANORE, 5 30 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W., thermometer 87, barometer 29·91.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind westerly, thermometer 83, barometer 30·03.

MANGALORE, 8-7 A.M.—Weather fair, wind N. E., N. W.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E., thermometer 86, barometer 29·94.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind S. W., thermometer 88.

LINE REPORTS.—16TH OCTOBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line interrupted beyond Bagdad. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 16TH OCT., 9·40 A.M.

French steamer Peiho, from Aden, arrived.

It is said that there will be about 240 trained elephants selected from the elephant sheds in the different circles of the Commissariat Department at the ensuing Camp for the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

In our article on the "Famine Area" yesterday, the following figures were accidentally omitted by an oversight on the part of our contributor:—"The acreage of the famine area in the Deccan is 26,255,181, of which 13,299,390 acres or rather more than one-half are cultivated. (The last figures do not include the cultivated land in the Dharwar Collectorate.) There are 6,397,812 acres uncultivable."

The *Madras Mail* records the death of Mr. Henry Newman, M. C. S. Senior Assistant Collector, Vizagapatam, on board the s. s. Siam in the Red Sea, on the morning of the 24th ultimo. Mr. Newman joined the service on the 17th of August, 1863, and arrived in the country on the 4th of January in the succeeding year. He had been ailing for some time, and in the early part of last month obtained furlough for two years, and left for England. His remains were committed to the deep on the evening of the day on which he died.

An inquest was held in Calcutta on Thursday last on one of the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers by the late terrible explosion on the Hooghley and, after receiving a good deal of evidence, the jury gave the following verdict:—"That the deceased met his death by an explosion of gunpowder, but the cause of the explosion is unknown." The Coroner asked them if they could form any opinion as to whether any blame rests on any officer in particular, but the foreman said that they could not say that blame is to be attached to anybody.

From the returns relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for the first five months of the current financial year, we see that, as compared with the same period of last year, the total value of merchandize imported was Rs. 13,92,63,289, as against Rs. 14,74,47,493; and that of merchandize exported Rs. 25,29,31,707, as against Rs. 25,81,10,968. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 3,57,41,500, as against Rs. 2,00,63,194; and of that exported Rs. 1,90,08,200, as against Rs. 71,97,486. The amount of import duty collected was Rs. 1,69,01,257, as against Rs. 1,77,77,337, and of export duty Rs. 20,65,604, as against Rs. 33,02,776, showing a total decrease in the customs revenue of Rs. 21,13,252.

No intelligence of the whereabouts of the Tenasserim steamer had been received up to Saturday evening, but news of her arrival at Colombo was looked for either that night or on Sunday. The *Madras Mail* thinks that it is probable that the Rangoon trip was abandoned, after the storm which the steamer must have met with on her way to the Andamans, and that the Gubernatorial party have been resting for a few days at the Andamans to recover from the effects of the voyage. We hear that the Duke intimated at Vizagapatam that he would not proceed as far as Rangoon, if there were any delay on the voyage. The B. I. steamer Oriental, which left Madras for Rangoon on the 2nd instant, arrived safely at her destination on Friday last after having experienced "heavy weather" in the Bay.

As the case of Sir S. Hogg against Mr. James Wilson, editor and proprietor of the *Indian Daily News*, is still *sub judice*, we, of course, according to the journalistic etiquette, remarks the *Civil and Military Gazette*, abstain from any remarks, but we notice that while the charge of defamation against Mr. Wilson was pending, he was summonsed to the police court for not having properly registered himself printer and publisher of his paper in accordance with the terms of the Act and was fined by the Magistrate Rs. 50. This appears to us, if not vindictiveness, something very like it on the part of those who are responsible for the course pursued. According to the evidence given in the case the neglect to register has existed for upwards of three years, and it is only now that the authorities wake up to a sudden sense of what is due to the majesty of the law and the Registration Act. It was not shown that Mr. Wilson had wilfully intended to evade the law, for he stated that he was under the impression that while he himself was in England his partner in India had complied with the requirements of the Act, and he had therefore troubled himself no more upon the matter. Nevertheless he was fined Rs. 50. Verily our law is an enigma. Mr. Fuller strikes his eye who dies immediately afterwards and he is fined Rs. 30 and all the newspapers howl because Lord Lytton expresses righteous indignation at the decision. Mr. Wilson having omitted to repair a mistake of which he was ignorant is fined Rs. 50! We do not require a Chancellor to remind us of how little wisdom the world (at least that of India) is governed with.

A native correspondent in the Bellary District writes to a Madras contempory that the circumstances of that District are in a "very horrible" position. No rain had fallen up to the 13th, and the thermometer ranged at about 92° in the shade in the middle of the day. "Famine relief works are going on, but are miserably carried out. Though the Government's object is not to get labour, yet our authorities expect hard labour from sufferers. Many respectable ryots come to work simply for want of food. Many respectable people who are unaccustomed to cooly work are obliged to seek relief now. But hard labour is demanded from such people. I was grieved the other day to learn that a thousand men were repulsed for not bringing baskets to remove the mud from the tank! Boys of twelve or thirteen years are refused; and while parents work in the sun, the lads sit in the sun almost starving! After all the cooly rate is hardly sufficient; one anna and eight pie is paid to adult males, one and half anna to adult females, and one anna to boys aged between fifteen and twenty. Fancy, Sir, cholum is now sold at nine seers (*not* your Madras measure which is equivalent to 1¼ seer) a rupee. If a hard-working man gets one anna eight pies, is it sufficient to meet the price of a seer of cholum, firewood and necessary ingredients? Many Brahmins and Comties who volunteered to work have been refused. Is this the time to show caste prejudice? Why do not the authorities pay the people in grain, and a small fee instead of all in cash? and everyone would prefer grain distribution. Prisoners are in a far better condition than are our relief coolies."

We copy the following description of the Scindiah's new palace at Gwalior from the *Statesman*:—"There is no doubt that the Maharaja's new palace and grounds at Gwalior, where H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was entertained last February, are the handsomest of their kind in India. The Prince and suite pronounced this opinion, and in all probability Gwalior will in time attract sight-seers in much the same way as Delhi, Lucknow, and Agra. The building has been erected in the Phoolbagh, and has been named Jye-indur-bhovan, or abode of the Illustrious. The palace alone covers an area of 124,771 sq. feet exclusive of the inner square, which is 321½ by 321 feet. The palace is double-storeyed throughout, and in some places has three and four storeys. Its highest parts measure 106 feet from the ground. The first storey is of Tuscan, the second Italian Doric, and the third Corinthian architecture. The interior of the Durbar Hall measures 97 feet 8 inches in length, 50 feet in width, and 41 feet in height. Its roof is arched with solid stone slabs, each measuring 21 feet in length, which enabled the architect to make the ribs so prominent. They run from one end of the hall to the other, and rest at each end on double Corinthian columns, which form a colonnade all round the interior of the hall. The roof is magnificently painted, and the whole hall is lavishly gilded. Upwards of 3,000,000 gold leaves were used for this work. The walls have been almost hidden by gigantic mirrors, and the huge chandeliers which hang in the centre are the largest ever imported. All the glass fittings are by Messrs. Osler and Co., even to the grand staircase at the main entrance of the Durbar Hall. This staircase is entirely of glass and marble, and is handsome in the extreme. In addition to the large ruby chandelier which hangs between the wings of the staircase, statuettes and other *objects de vertu* adorn the room, which is roofed with stone slabs, each 30 feet in length. The room on the opposite side is roofed in the same way. The two rooms which flank the Durbar Hall are furnished superbly. One is the banquet hall, and the other contains the costly gold and jewelled throne and canopy, and the portraits of H. M. the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales. This room is a sort of anteroom to the Durbar Hall. Another room contains a life-sized oil painting of H. H. Scindiah, and has some very costly fittings. All the apartments are beautifully carpeted. The palace itself cost a little above 11 lakhs of rupees, but the garden walls, iron railings (all cast in Gwalior), the garden furniture, glass staircase, and chandeliers, have nearly cost nearly 9 lakhs more. The area of the garden and palace park is above one square mile. The grounds are tastefully arranged, and the water runs here in a stream, falls like a crashing cataract there, and springs up in a hundred places in lively fountains. The water, which feeds the garden streams, comes down in a canal for a distance of 15 miles. The whole plan of the palace and park, and the construction of them, the plan of the watershed and the construction of the canal, in short every bit of the work, has been done by Major Michael Filose, an officer who has attained no ordinary proficiency in England as a C.E. The Filose family is French, and has been in the service of the Scindiahs for a century or even more. His ancestors Jean Baptiste Filose and his father won a great portion of Scindiah's territory, and now the three remaining brothers, Sir Peter, and Majors Florence and Michael Filose maintain the honourable reputation of their fathers by a series of signal services to the Gwalior State. In all cases of emergency, Scindiah looks to this family for advice, in conjunction with his Prime Minister. The Prince of Wales spoke so highly of the palace, and so often broke out in enthusiasm about the picturesque park, that after the departure of his royal visitor, Scindiah made Major Michael Filose a present of a lakh of rupees."

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department, dated 16th October 1876.

Read letter from the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, No. 350 dated 29th September 1876.

Read also letter from the Collector of Sholapur to the Revenue Commissioner S. D., No. 2321 dated 4th October 1876.

Read also a demi-official letter from the Collector of Poona to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, dated 10th October 1876.

Read also a letter from the Revenue Commissioner S. D. and the Superintending Engineer C.D., No. 1-1 dated 10th October 1876.

Read also a letter from the Collector of Poona to the Revenue Commissioner S. D., No. 731 dated 10th October 1876.

RESOLUTION.—On the reports received from different districts, Government have from time to time, during the last six weeks, issued orders for minor works calculated to relieve the distressed in those districts of the Presidency where the failure of the monsoon rains has caused the destruction of the crops, and deprived the agricultural population of their ordinary means of earning a subsistence. But from the information now being received it is evident that the distress is of a wider and more serious character than was at first anticipated; and Government are therefore called upon to determine and make known the plan of operations which they will propose to the Government of India for meeting the great calamity which is impending over a very large portion of this Presidency.

2. The districts with which the Government are best enabled to deal immediately are Poona, Ahmednagar, and Sholapur. They form but a part only of the tract to which relief on a large scale must be afforded; but the principles applied to them will generally govern all the rest.

3. The Collector of Sholapur, in his letter of the 4th October, reports "there is now no part of the district in which the condition of the mass of the people is not most deplorable; and as there is no prospect of any crop whatever throughout by far the greater portion of the Collectorate, there can be no doubt that a scarcity amounting to famine must be the result." The Collector of Poona, writing on the 10th instant, says:—"For the first few miles beyond Poona the crops are still in the ground, but they are rapidly drying up, and unless rain falls cannot expect to yield any grain. They are now being cut for forage. Beyond that distance, the country is an absolute desert, not a blade of grass nor a particle of grain is to be seen anywhere. The rivers and wells are drying up, and the cattle are dying of absolute starvation. The people are looking very thin and ill, and though there have been no deaths from starvation, it is very evident that something must speedily be done to alleviate the distress. The Revenue Commissioner and the Superintending Engineer, who had been specially ordered out by Government to report on the distressed districts, writing from Ahmednagar on the 10th instant, after passing through the Bhimthari Taluks of the Poona District, report:—"We are about to proceed to the Sholapur Collectorate; but we are already so impressed with the excessive character of the drought in those parts seen by us, and we are so fully convinced from various circumstances, and especially from the communications of the Collector of Sholapur, Mr. Grant, that our visit there will bring before us a still worse and more universally spread calamity, than we should consider ourselves to blame in delaying to lay the very serious nature of the case before Government, and to apply at once for Relief Works on a large scale."

4. The Collector of Poona, in a letter to the Revenue Commissioner of the 10th instant, estimates the population of those talukas which are more or less affected at 818,601. The last census gives that of Ahmednagar as 773,938, and that of Sholapur as 662,986. The total population of the districts for which Government is now endeavouring to make immediate provision, amounts to about one million and three quarters. The Collector of Poona estimates the number of those that must be kept alive by Government at one-fifth, or over sixty-three thousand. There is little reason to believe that the proportion of the destitute in Ahmednagar will be less than that of the worse talukas of Poona. While in the case of Sholapur the Collector calculates, that the cultivating classes and others such as the Mhars, Mhangs and Ramosis will be without food or provision for themselves, their families and cattle for the next 12 months, and unable to procure the barest necessaries of life without the assistance of Government.

5. It is evident that all calculations on this head must be attended with great uncertainty; but bearing in mind that the Government of India in their Despatch to the Secretary of State of the 30th January 1874, in commenting on the Bengal famine, assumed that one million sterling might require relief, it seems reasonable to frame our estimate on a medium between that rate and that of the Collector of Poona, viz., one eighth, or say two millions and a quarter.

6. The Collector of Poona supposes the famine may last six months. The Collector of Sholapur contemplates twelve months. It will probably be better to reckon on eight months from the 1st November, that is, up to the end of June, by which time it may be hoped that the monsoon rains of 1877 will enable the agricultural population to resume their ordinary avocations.

7. Assuming again that each person will require on an average, one pound of grain per diem, and that 18 lbs. or 9 seers can be purchased for one Rupee, the following will be the general result.—

219,440x240÷18=Rs.29,25,866,

or say thirty lacs of Rupees.

8. Such being the magnitude of the undertaking with which the Government are called upon immediately to deal, and which they much fear will form but a moderate proportion of the whole burthen, they think it desirable to make known the mode of action they will recommend to the Government of India.

9. His Excellency in Council is clearly of opinion that in all cases in which, with due regard to sanitation and other local circumstances, it may be found practicable, it will be far more convenient, and in the end far more economical, to select for Relief Works those of considerable magnitude which have been well examined and approved, though unavoidably postponed, on which the labour of large bodies of men can be advantageously concentrated. There may cases in which it may be necessary to have recourse to isolated works of a trifling nature; but these should as far as possible form the exceptions.

10. The wages of labour employed on Relief Works should be paid for either in money or in grain: the officers directing the works should take no part in the provision of food.

11. Government earnestly desire to abstain from making any purchases of grain in the general market. They will only have recourse to such a step in cases where there is no supply, or where they are satisfied that the prices demanded by the dealers are extortionate and cruel, and they trust they may not be disappointed in the hope that no such necessity will arise.

12. In every case, therefore, in which it may be found necessary to undertake large Relief Works, the Government will, by public advertisement, invite tenders for contracts for the supply of grain to the labourers employed, at certain rates, for a term certain, at such places as may be found convenient.

13. In those cases in which the Government may be obliged to supply food to people unable to work, or to those employed on small works to which no contractors may be attached, the grain will be purchased, as far as practicable, at the contract price from the nearest contractor.

14. Government do not lose sight of the fact, that under this system the price to be paid for grain may be high; but they believe that this may be counterbalanced by their being relieved of the obligation to provide stores and establishments for the charge and distribution of the grain, and above all by escaping the risk of accumulating supplies which may prove in the end to exceed the actual requirements.

15. His Excellency in Council has sent the following message by telegraph to the Government of India in the Revenue Department:—"There has been a long discussion in council on the measures to be adopted for the relief of the distress in this Presidency. The reports are exceedingly bad. All will be forwarded immediately. The small works spoken of in your letter of the 29th have been sanctioned and are nearly done. We are unanimously of opinion that the work on the Dhond and Manmar Railway must be commenced at once. If there is not heavy rain in the course of a few days, the state of affairs will be most serious, and we must be free to deal with them at once. Local resources are virtually exhausted, and we have been compelled to-day, as a temporary expedient, to authorize each of the Collectors of Poona, Ahmednagar and Sholapur to expend Rs. 25,000 for preserving the lives of those who may be too infirm to work or too poor to buy, as well as for the payment of any employed on trifling Local Works."

16. This Government have issued instructions for resuming work on the Mutha Canal which will afford useful employment to the people of the Poona Collectorate.

17. The works enumerated in the Statement No. 1 attached to the letter from the Revenue Commissioner and Superintending Engineer should be sanctioned in the Public Works Department, and should be proceeded with at once.

18. His Excellency in Council abstains on this occasion from any discussion on the incidence of the cost of the contemplated operations, to which allusion is made in the letter from the Government of India of the 29th September last. By a letter from this Government of the 7th June last, the Government of India were made aquainted with their views on the subject. The measures adopted in Bengal have established the principle that the people must be kept alive; and it is manifestly impossible to postpone affording relief until the ultimate incidence of the cost has been arranged.

19. Copies of this Resolution, and of the reports on which it is founded, should be immediately transmitted to the Government of India, with a request for the earliest communication of their views on the proposals submitted.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

"W. W." AND LORD BEACONSFIELD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have heard a question asked which perhaps, you or some of your readers may answer. What is the secret of the Liberal Professor "W. W.'s" antipathy to "Disraeli the younger"? Is it sympathy with a brother Professor, Goldwin Smith, who so manfully—from a safe distance—paraded his own valour and Dizzy's cowardice? Is it soreness at the happy hit, in Lothair, tracing the origin of critics to the failures of authors? Is it wilful blindness to the esteem in which Lord Beaconsfield is held by London society? To the appreciation, not only of his colleagues and party, but of the House of Commons generally, no bad representative of the public opinion of English gentlemen? To the respect for Lord Beaconsfield in his own county where honourable testimony to the fact was recently given by Mr. Carington, the Opposition candidate for Bucks? Can it really be that so unprejudiced and self-contained a philosopher as "W.W." should be swayed by that unreasonable and aristocratic bigotry which branded the great Canning as "an adventurer"? But if not, why that repeated sneer at the solicitor's clerk? The late Chief Justice of Bombay was once a lawyer's clerk, for he was a solicitor before he was a barrister. What gentleman despised him for this? What counsel, witness, or prisoner ever caste it in his teeth.

Shakespeare himself, to whose fame "W. W." is good enough to give his imprimature was believed by Lord Campbell to have been in a lawyer's office. Is there anything degrading or unbecoming to a gentleman and a man of honour in the articles of a solicitor's clerk?

Even if the Premier be the meanest of men, as "W. W." would fain have us believe, and contemptible in his race and family, and not as commonly supposed, *Patre digno filius dignior*, is it magnanimous to sneer at a self-made man? I have heard it questioned whether it is fit and proper for one who himself is a Government official to set himself to run down the character and conduct of the head of Her Majesty's Government? But passing by this, is it not wondrous strange that of all men in our 19th century world "W. W." should be the one to lament the absence of Byron from the battle of life now raging; when it is borne in mind what scant mercy that true poet and good man Wordsworth found from the pitiless owner of that golden bow whence many a shaft was winged to quiver in a noble heart?

To the last Byron never understood Wordsworth, whom he had savagely derided as an idiot, condescending to repeat a slander that Wordsworth and the other two Lake Poets had married "three milliners of Bath." Very possibly Byron living might have shown less respect to Disraeli than Disraeli has shown to Byron dead, for it can hardly be denied that the great poet with all his pre-eminence of genius and his generous impulses was guided in his judgments of men and things more by fancy than reason, by passion than principle.

I hope, Sir, that your note to "W. W.'s" last effusion may at least arouse his suspicion that he has overstrained his bow; if he shoot again it may break and the arrow may fall upon his own head. Lord Beaconsfield may be no hero for our worship, but he is no cur to fawn and buckbite, as Shakespeare is made to insinuate, but Buckingham and St. Stephen's know better. Whom has Disraeli slandered and backbitten? He has met his foes face to face to give and take. There are indications that our Bombay community is getting wearied of "W. W.'s" vain efforts to put down, first, the High Court; secondly, Christianity; thirdly, Lords Beaconsfield and Derby. Law and Divinity have passed under the rod of this censor and *arbiter elegantiarum*. Tremble, ye Doctors of Physic, for it is your turn next!

In sober seriousness, Sir, is it not a curious phenomenon that so well read and able a man as "W. W." undoubtedly is, should be nevertheless so wanting in discernment of the times and common sense as not to perceive that the tide is turned not for the Turks, but the Tories who are reported not by Hansard and blue books but by such trustworthy evidence as the Bishop of Manchester and Lady Coutts, to be doing their best for the honour of England and the cause of humanity? If "W. W." persevere he may find himself less in the character of *Athanasius contra mundum* than of the rival with his pen and ink horn of Mrs. Partington with her mop and pattens. Farsaunder as the East is from the West, it is possible that there should be some sort of distant connection between himself with all his ability and culture and that infatuated old girl of the period?—Yours, &c.

AN ANXIOUS ENQUIRER.

Bombay, 14th Oct.

*** We are not quite sure that "W. W." is right in supposing that if Byron had been alive he would have despised Lord Beaconsfield, for the two men, by their possession of wit, brilliance, and sarcasm, if not cynicism, hold much in intellectual community. At all events, if Byron would have winged a shaft at Lord Beaconsfield, we know that the latter has a high appreciation of the Byronic genius, for, lately, when a public meeting was held in London to secure the erection of a monument to the memory of the noble Harrow minstrel, there was no speaker who was more eloquent than Mr. Disraeli in his panegyrics upon Lord Byron.—ED. *B.G.*

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have not at hand "W. W's" letters to quote from, but "intellectual imbecility", "depth of incompetency," "astounding ignorance," "*Hebrew Condottiere*," "Shylock," "unworthy chief" and such like elegant phrases dance in all his letters as applied to Lord Beaconsfield. All this may well excite wonder in the uninitiated, that a philosophic and therefore well balanced mind (which is supposed to have superabundance of what Bacon calls "dry light,") can so swerve from the path of well-reflected and even balanced judgment. Of all the sects of philosophers, the Comtists are the most bigoted and intolerant. They are unsparing in their judgment on others, most rancorous in controversy, granting themselves the most giving their opponents least. It is allowed by the best and the wisest men of all ages that all systems have some good in them. This modern sect will see none. All beyond its narrow boundary of prejudice is unmitigatedly bad. Therefore, Mr. Disraeli is the Mephistophles of England, who infused a certain tinge of Moloch into the ordinary Beelzebub-like texture of his speeches," because he will not go hand in hand with those flighty humanitarians, who would extirpate a race of six millions to give a doubtful benefit to perhaps half that number; because he repudiates advice, which, if followed would land Europe in carnage before which the most horrible in history would pale because he will not follow the dictates of those so-called humanitarians whose principles are the very reverse to those of humanity. But it is so like them!

If Mr. Disraeli should ever come to know that there is a "W. W." at the antipodes who harbours such bad opinions of him, he may, perhaps, dismiss him with one of those scathing sarcasms, which made Professor Goldwin Smith the laughing-stock of the Old and New World. But it is not probable. What concerns us at the present moment is, that native gentlemen who are now allowed to possess super-judicious mind and a faculty for unerring logic, will naturally ask by what process of ratiocination, a distinguished professor of the University of Bombay can arrive at conclusions so incongruous as that a man whom England delights to honour; whom one proud and historic party passionately and trustingly follows, and another respects; who has according to Marquis of Hartington—no mean authority—raised the debates upon this Eastern Question above the squabbles of parties to the importance of Imperial issues; and above all, who has risen to his present preeminent position in the heart of a free community and under the ever watchful eye of the most free and powerful people in the world—can be called a hired abuser, a combination of all that is low and base, one whom to name with Byron would be "an outrage to the memory of the generous poet," and one also who "would have made a striking figure in Byron's gallery of pilloried apostates." To bring such incongruities into consistency would require more logic than that of Whately's "Historic doubts about Napoleon."—Yours, &c. S. B.

Khetwady, 16th October.

G. C. U. G.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Fretwell is seriously exorcised in his mind regarding the mystical letters G. C. U. G. Let me come to his rescue. Mr. Fretwell is not an antiquary, neither am I. But as a member of an antiquarian society of which Dr. D'Cunha and Father Hauser are members, I have enquired of the secretary what the deuce these letters represent in the scientific world. And this is the explanation which, coming from a quarter so learned and profound, may be relied on—GREAT CHEMICAL UTOPIAN GUIDA.—Yours, &c.

JABEY NEVERFRET.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PLEA FOR DR. DA CUNHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some of your correspondents have insinuated as to the ignorance of this worthy gentleman on a subject which has filled up a large octavo volume and is now in the hands of a respectable publisher for sale. But it behoves me to inform the public that the worthy Doctor has, in my opinion, acquired a vast amount of knowledge on certain antiquarian researches which does credit to on who is really striving to do the greatest amount of good to mankind. Dr. Da Cunha besides being an antiquarian is likewise a student of "craniology and phrenology," and in order to illustrate the Doctor's knowledge in this important subject, I will crave the attention of my readers for a while. I will at the same time refer the public to a certain lecture which this worthy gentleman delivered before a large audience of Goanese gentleman assembled by appointment at a little town in Goa called Chorao. In support of his arguments he produced a skull presumably belonging to a deceased gentleman traveller and compared a certain bump on the skull of that gentleman with one upon the head of a carrier pigeon, and expostulated that as the deceased gentleman was a great traveller it consequently bore the bump of locomotiveness, and then called upon those assembled to examine the skull of the carrier pigeon which bore the same convex demonstration although the said pigeon confined its peregrinations within a range of eight miles within the Goa territory. This demonstration elicited a general applause from the Goanese Senors assembled and the inhabitants have hitherto held the Doctor with a certain sort of veneration—nay, I may say with awe—at his wonderful researches which they have learnt to admire.—Yours, &c. C. P. F.

*** Our correspondent's cautious presumption that the skull produced by Dr. Da Cunha belonged to a *deceased* gentleman is one of the most amusing incidents we have come across for many a day. There is, too, genuine though unconscious absurdity in our correspondent's account of Dr. Da Cunha's wonderful attempt to prove that if a man is a traveller he will have the same bumps as a carrier pigeon.—ED. *B.G.*

THE QUEEN ANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Queen Ant described by your correspondent in to-day's *Gazette* is the queen, not of the black ant, but of the white ant. It never appears above ground after losing its wings, which means, after joining a new colony; but it may be found at any time by digging up a white ants' nest. The enormous abdomen is the consequence of the ant being filled with matured eggs. The queen, before impregnation, is not much larger than another white ant. Regarding its fecundity Figuier writes—"She is always motionless and captive in her cell, entirely occupied in laying. Her fecundity surpasses all bounds; sixty eggs a minute, more than eighty thousand a day. Smeathman is inclined to think that this prodigious laying goes on all the year." M. Michelet says—"If all other species did not combine to destroy them (white ants), this truly prodigious mother would make them masters of the world, and—what shall I say?—its only inhabitants. The fish alone would be left; but insects would perish. It suffices to be remembered that the mother bee does not produce in a year what the female white ant can produce in a day. By her they would be enabled to devour everything; but they are weak and tasty, and so everything devours them."

White ants should properly be called termites, as they belong to a totally distinct order of insects from true ants, viz:—*Neuroptera*, which comprehends dragon-flies, may-flies, caddis-flies, and all other insects whose wings have a *cross* network of nerves, marking the wings like lace. All other winged insects have the nerves in the wings stretching lengthwise. Black ants and red ants of all kinds and sizes, belong to the order *Hymenoptera* which includes bees and wasps. A "flight" of white ants and black ants often occurs together, for the same state of the atmosphere brings out both kinds; so if your correspondent, next time he sees flying ants in the air, will catch a black one and a white one, he will soon how different their wings are.

Bombay, 16th Oct. B. A.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 15th October 1876.

Means or Observations taken at	6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Barometer corrected	29·03
Temperature of the Air	78·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·0
Dew Point	73·5
Relative humidity of Air	·849
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=3)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	73·0
General Direction of wind	NW, NNW, N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW.
Government of wind in 24 hours	233

THE LORD BISHOP AND THE MISSIONARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me, as a Scotchman, to offer humble and hearty thanks to the Right Revd. Dr. Mylne, Lord Bishop of Bombay, for his interdict on the services conducted by the Revd. Mr. Deimler at Mazagon.

To most Scotchmen the grass-market of Edinburgh and its neighbour, the Greyfriars Kirkyard, are sacred by higher consecration than sacerdotal rites confer, and if in this our day of "mickle ery an little co" we have feared that our national reverence for these and other scenes of our fathers' "testimony" was lessening, if we have even feared for our attachment to their testimony itself, let us thank the Lord Bishop of Bombay whose recent exercise of "authority" has cast a flood of realizing light on much that was perhaps fast becoming mythical to many.

Into the questions between the Bishop and the missionaries of the C. M. S. it is not for me to enter, but there is one aspect of the Mazagon case that deserves a word, and that is the inexpressible meanness of the seizure of St. Peter's Church by the "Cowley Fathers." These apostolic labourers came amongst us professedly to do some great work, but their first great work was obtaining by underhand means possession of a place of worship which they well know had been built by and for a people utterly opposed to them and their teachings One can only wonder at and perhaps regret the powerlessness of common law in such a case.

Mazagon, 14th Oct. W.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day's date, I notice an address by the Revd. Mr. Deimler to his congregation at Mazagon, stating that he had received a positive order to discontinue preaching to a certain number of people at Mazagon. I suppose the Bombay Bishop with his wonderful voice thinks it will have a terrific effect upon poor Mr. Deimler. The Bombay Bishop may order the Revd. Mr. Deimler to desist preaching, but, thank God, he cannot prevent a number of sincere and earnest souls assembling themselves together to worship God in spirit and in truth. And, thanks be to God, there are one or more gentlemen who are ready to take these services at Mazagon, who can tell the glad tidings of great joy to poor sinners, and who have been the means with God's blessing of bringing many from darkness into the glorious and pure light of the Gospel of Christ. A few words, Sir, regarding a remark made by the writer of the letter, presented by the congregation to Mr. Deimler. The writer says, "If you, dear Sir, would not like to see us in dissenting chapels for God's sake then stay with us, and save us, our wives and our families from peril." I hope the writer of that letter does not mean to insinuate that the numerous thousands who attend dissenting chaples are all lost souls. I quite agree with that portion of their letter to the Revd. Mr. Deimler wherein they state they will not sit and listen to doctrines they do not approve of. It is refreshing to see that there are those of the present day who are not satisfied unless they get the pure milk. It appears they want something more than the doctrine now preached by Jesuit priests and bishops. Men of great eloquence and learning may be very well in their place, but it is not eloquence and excellency of speech which proves the man a true disciple of Christ. Nicodemus was a man of great learning and knowledge; but the Lord Jesus told him that all his learning could avail him nothing unless he was born again.

One of the commands of the Lord Jesus to his disciples was to go and preach the Gospel to all nations. How is it the Bombay Bishop has taken upon himself to prevent the Revd. Mr. Deimler from preaching the Gospel?

Byculla, 16th October. E. B.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

LAHORE, 11TH OCTOBER.

I regret I have not been able to give your readers any news lately, partly owing to my having temporarily succumbed to the usual autumnal fever, which year after year literally leaves the majority of the people, including Europeans, *hors de combat* for days and weeks together, but also to a general dearth of news that could have in the remotest manner interested you or your readers.

There is scarcely a house in the capital that has not had its temporary victims even among the European population, and as for servants and the natives generally it is deplorable to see the havoc the fever causes among them, proving fatal in very many cases. And it is the same all over the province. In many towns it has assumed epidemic proportions, striking terror into the hearts of all concerned. In this respect Ferozepore, Jullundur and Mooltan have been particularly affected. Generally speaking, however, the military have not been as great sufferers as they were this time last year. Notably the Royal Scots at Meean Meer have been enjoying exceptionally good health—that is to say those of them left at Meean Meer, half of the regiment being at Ranikhet and other hill stations.

The Viceroy's decision to abandon the Cashmere trip, come to as it was at the eleventh hour, has caused considerable disappointment in many of the Punjab stations, more especially at the capital and Peshawur, where great preparations to welcome His Excellency were far in progress, if not quite completed. The managers of the two railways must be more or less disgusted at the change in His Excellency's programme, as the special trains and other arrangements, ordered and prepared, must have involved considerable labour and expense; but there can be no doubt, having regard to the existence of cholera in Srinagur, and other places in Cashmere territory which found a place in the discarded programme, it was a wise decision to abandon the trip.

From what I can gather, it appears His Excellency is going across the hills to Jummoo, arriving at the latter place some time next month.

Our local defenders, the 1st Punjab Volunteer Corps, have commenced business rather early this year, if one may judge from the constant click of the Snider one hears morning after morning in the direction of their butts. All honour to them, say I.

Volunteering in the capital appears to be in a most flourishing condition, due, no doubt, to the unflagging interest that popular commandant, Lieutenant Colonel Leslie Probyn, takes in the movement. I am informed by a well-known volunteer who ought to know, that Colonel Probyn has informed the local Government of his being prepared to have at least two hundred well-drilled volunteers, making four companies in all, present at the Imperial Assemblage, which will be a very creditable muster indeed. I think it should be generally known, by way of example to other corps, that all the officers, and some of the serjeants, of the 1st P. V. Corps, passed a most creditable examination before a military board at the last annual inspection. By this very praiseworthy step the latter earned for their companies the extra grant lately sanctioned by the Government of India.

The capital is commencing to look somewhat livelier and the rides and drives have not that deserted appearance they had up to within a few weeks ago. In fact the place is filling fast; but alas! for poor Lahore, no Governor yet! and His Honour shows no sign of moving down from his mountain retreat.

I am sorry to hear a rumour that the lately started organ, the *Punjab Courier*, is already in difficulties, but of what exact nature I have failed to discover. Suffice it to say that there have been no issues of late. This is generally regretted, as it was felt that a little healthy competition was greatly needed to cause some improvement in the *status* and appearance of "the fourth estate" in the Punjab. I cannot ascertain for certain whether the *Civil and Military Gazette* is coming down here for the winter or not, but it is confidently believed by many that the management thereof is endeavouring to come to terms with the proprietor of the *Indian Public Opinion* with the view of amalgamation and the starting of a really first class "daily."

I have just heard that Atta Mahomed Khan, the Cabul agent, is at Simla with the Viceroy, having been ordered from Cabul to give some important political news, especially with reference to the movements of Russia in Central Asia. This fact, and the other equally important one of Colonel Colley's mission to Khelat, give promise of the days of masterly inactivity having passed for the present at all events.

It appears the Government *Telegraph Department* intend swallowing up all the railway telegraphs, as it is stated those of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company are to be transferred to the Director General's management from next year.

Latest cholera accounts from the frontier are of a more cheering nature, and there does not appear to be any cause for anxiety in regard to the disease assuming an epidemic form in the Peshawur valley.

THAYETMYO, BRITISH BURMA, 1ST OCT.

Several officers have arrived here from Rangoon, accompanied by the Deputy Judge Advocate General, to form a general court-martial, for trial of all such prisoners as may be brought before it. The original case for which this court was ordered, is for the trial of a private belonging to H. M.'s 89th Regiment, on a charge of "stabbing a comrade with a bayonet," but the proceedings have not yet commenced. One morning last week a man belonging to the Royal Artillery was carried to hospital in a dying state, supposed to be suffering from delirium-tremens or sunstroke, and, in spite of all the doctors could do, he expired shortly afterwards. On subsequent examination of the body, it was found that death had resulted from the effects of severe blows or kicks, as his skull was fractured, and the region of the abdomen much injured and swollen. A comrade with whom the deceased soldier had been drinking was placed under arrest on suspicion, and it is said has since confessed to having inflicted the injuries which caused his death, both of them having been under the influence of liquor at the time.

We have had very little sport lately except a stray evening's exercise at polo. Cricket and theatricals appear to have fallen as fl

these, our meaning will be readily understood without that sort of help. No one will consider this condition of affairs either a healthy or a proper one, but the Oriental Loan Association will be a step towards the introduction of a similar system into Bombay and this Presidency. It is not proper that the head or senior officer in any office should lend money to a junior in the same office and the reverse of this is even worse; but either as a shareholder in, or a director of the proposed loan association both senior and junior officers may be lenders of money. But the worst feature in the business is the bad use made of life policies which, instead of being set aside as a provision for the future, are employed as a means for raising money, which is very often wasted. For these and some equally palpable considerations the harm done by an association that administers to the wasteful rather than the saving and thrifty habits of the community is readily perceptible, and the question now is whether the Oriental Loan Association is likely to encourage the former rather than promote the latter.

BOMBAY RACES,—1877.

ENTRIES ON THE 1st OCTOBER 1876.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

Mr. Abdool Rahmon's.....c a h Mameluke.
" .....b a c The Prince.
Mr. Jones's .....c a h Kitano.
" .....g a g Exchange.
Mr. B's .....g a g Deception.
H. H. Aga Khan's .....c a h Judge Advocate.
" .....b a h Young Shere Ali.
" .....b a h Oghaub.
Mr. Aga Moochool Sha'n..b a g Shaheen.
Mr. George's.....c a h Desert Spirit (late Etoile).
H. H. The Maharaja of
Jodhpore's .....b a c Struck Oil.
" br a c Iron Duke.

THE DERBY.

Mr. Windham's.....g a h Sam (late Guiding Star).
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's.....c a h Mameluke.
" .....b a c The Prince.
" .....g a h Victor.
Mr. Jones's.....c a h Kitano.
Mr. B's .....g a g Deception.
H. H. Aga Khan's.....c a h Judge Advocate.
" .....b a h Young Shere Ali.
" .....b a h Oghaub.
Mr. George's .....c a h Desert (Spirit late Etoile).
H. H. The Maharaja of
Jodhpore's.....b a c Struck Oil.
" .....br a c Iron Duke.
Mr. Aga Moochool Sha's...b a g Shaheen.

Bombay, 16th October, 1876.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 12th instant.

Resumed consideration of letter from the Secretary and Treasurer, Mazagon Land Company, dated 9th September, complaining on behalf of Messrs. Currumsey Khetsey and other grain dealers, who export their goods from the Mazagon Company's wharf, that the Port Trust Traffic Manager imposes a special fee of 2 annas per candy on grain refilled into bags at the Ryan Market and thereafter conveyed to the Mazagon Company's Bunder for shipment.

The Bunder's Committee recommend that the charge be discontinued.

RESOLUTION.—The Mazagon Company should be informed that the charge referred to is not a special one affecting their Company only, but is made upon all grain refilled into bags and removed from the Trustees' property either into town or to any other than a Port Trust wharf and that the charge is made for rent of ground occupied.

Submitted draft contract proposed to be entered into with Messrs. Glover and Co. for the excavation by them of Prince's Dock. The draft has been examined and approved by the Dock Works Sub-Committee.

Submitted also plan to be signed at the same time as the contract deed for execution by the Chief Engineer with his No. 1200, dated 6th October.

RESOLUTION.—Approved.

Read memo. from the Chief Engineer, dated 5th October, forwarding copy of his letter to Messrs. Glover and Co., dated 5th October, intimating that the Dock Committee having passed the draft contract, the contractors may proceed with the work of excavating the dock.

RESOLUTION.—Approved.

Read memo. from the Chief Engineer, dated 23rd September, forwarding plan and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 62,909 for foundations of drains in Mody Bay on the site intended to be reclaimed with the excavated materials from Prince's Dock. The Chief Engineer states that the cost of the foundations, now proposed, will be about Rs. 7½ per lineal foot, whereas if they be put in afterwards the cost will be greatly increased. At present the Chief Engineer states that he only asks for sanction to the cross drains, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 40,756; as it is probable by the time the reclamation extends so far out as the Mody Strand that the rock in the bottom of the Dock may be available.

He further states that Rs. 10,000 will be required for the work this year, and the balance next year.

The Dock Works Sub-Committee recommend that the foundations of the cross-drains at an estimated cost of Rs. 40,756 be provided for and proceeded with Rs. 10,000 for that purpose being made available during the current year.

RESOLUTION.—The estimate for Rs. 40,756 is sanctioned, provision to be made for the Rs. 10,000 required during the current year, by supplementary estimate.

Read memo. from the Chief Engineer, dated 26 h September, forwarding alternative plans and estimates for 2 landing places at Mody Bay.

The Bunders Committee are of opinion that one landing place, viz :—that opposite Boree Road will be sufficient for the present.

RESOLUTION.—Estimate No. A2 amounting to Rs. 25,418 is sanctioned, to be provided for by supplementary estimate.

Read letter from the Secretary Cotton Trades Association, requesting for reasons given that the rent of of ground at Apollo Reclamation be reduced to 12 annas per square yard, being the rate at which it was charged last year.

RESOLUTION.—The Association should be informed that the Trustees have reverted to their former rate of 12 annas per square yard.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 7th October, stating that it is time the site and power of a machine for lifting heavy weights at the Prince's Dock be determined, and suggesting the middle of the outer end of the jetty as the most suitable site for an 80-ton crane. The Chief Engineer furnishes various estimates for both shears and cranes. The estimates for Armstrong 80 ton-crane which he recommends is Rs. 29,005 for foundations and Rs. 1,28,583 for the crane. He states that Rs. 55,000 to provide for a 60-ton crane is included in the sanctioned estimates for the Dock, but as that is not sufficient the excess must be met from savings from other items.

The Dock Works Sub-Committee recommend that as the particular pattern of crane does not materially affect the question in its present stage, the foundations be put in now as Mr. Ormiston suggests.

RESOLUTION.—The site is approved and the foundations may be put in. The Trustees consider that a crane to lift 100 tons and tested to 120 should be provided.

Read letter from Deputy Conservator, dated 12th October, forwarding application from Mr. Sculthorpe, Master Pilot for one month's privilege leave from 15th instant.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Government Resolution No. 1447, dated 3rd October, sanctioning the alteration in clause 4 of the new Pilotage Rules recently passed by the Trustees.

Letter from the Secretary to the Agent G. I. P. Railway Company No. 8510, dated 3rd October, reporting that an accident of a serious nature nearly happened on 19th September by the burning of a fisherman's hut situated close to the railway fence and near the Musjid Bridge. He states that there were 50 or 60 new waggons standing on the line close by, and that unless they had been immediately shunted, some of them would have caught fire. He further states that the Railway Company must hold the Trustees liable for any damage arising from the existence of huts close to the railway fences.

Letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 4th October, asking sanction to sell by auction 55 packages wet dates, lying unclaimed at Carnac Bunder since February 1870.

Note.—The necessary advertisement has been inserted in the *Government Gazette*.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT WEEK TO 10TH OCTOBER.

11 vessels piloted into Harbour
12 " " out of "
10 " transported
1 " attended to.

INDIAN EXRACTS.

DIRTY KASHMIRIS AND MEDICAL MISSIONARIES.

(Kashmir correspondent of the *Pioneer*.)

THE Kashmiris are the dirtiest people I have ever been amongst, and they suffer accordingly. The parasitic diseases caused by filth are rampant to an extent never before witnessed, and how much the more lethal forms of disease run on unchecked, we have had the saddest evidence in recent times. It is, I believe, no exaggeration to say that ten per cent of the population are blind, or suffering from some affection of the eyes. In this respect they suffer as much as the Egyptians; but while the Egyptians have to contend with glare and dust, and the sand ever present in the atmosphere, the Kashmiris have nothing to contend with but their own filth and laziness, aggravated no doubt, by a faulty construction of their chimneyless houses. The Kashmir *hakim* is about the most ignorant of medical knowledge of all *hakims* going, and that is saying much. The service of the Maharaj has few native doctors educated at our colleges, the people would be badly off indeed for medical attendance. As matters are, the greatest source of relief they have is the Medical Mission Hospital to which hundreds of the poor people crowd every morning. This hospital, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, was established by the late Dr. Elmslie in 1866, and the amount of the good derived from it by the people is incalculable; and while benefiting the Kashmiris, has done more to restore the good English name which had fallen low in their estimation, than any work in any other form could have accomplished. There could be no better field for medical missionary work than Kashmir, for, while ignorance, in superstition, and disease abound, there is a climate in which the European can work with his native energy, without detriment to his health. It is pitiful to think that this medical mission had almost fallen to the ground this year for want of a missionary possessing a medical qualification. It was, no doubt, a bold step of Mr. Wade to go up there with a native doctor, and carry on the double duties, but the success which has at ended the arrangement has fully justified it. Next year it is expected that a missionary doctor of medicine will arrive to take up the duties of this medical mission; but if we are to establish, as we ought to do, in Kashmir a missionary nucleus from which the truth may extend—and there is no place in Asia better suited for the purpose—we must support this mission liberally, so as to have two or three missionaries always present, for now there is no prohibition to their remaining in the valley throughout the year. The very name of Dr. Elmslie—a martyr and a hero, if there ever was one in this world—should stir us up to action. When I read of that man's early struggles, and of how he overcame every difficulty, qualifying himself to preach and to heal, came out to this country, and went forth amongst these poor dirty ignorant people of Kashmir, with his Bible in one hand, and his medicines and instruments in the other: when I think of this, and how he went among the people preaching, healing, and studying their mongrel language until worn out by disease, anxiety, and fatigue—he died after some five years' hard work—I am ashamed to think the following resolution is is all but a dead letter :—

"At a conference of missionaries of the Church Missionary Society in the Punjab, held at Amritsar in 1872, a wish was expressed that the love and esteem in which Dr. Elmslie was universally held, might find expression in some lasting memorial. It was proposed and unanimously agreed, that such a memorial should be raised in connection with the cause which he had so much at heart, and in whose service he died. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has suggested that an endeavour should be made to establish in Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir, an 'Elmslie Hospital and Dispensary' through which the name of William Elmslie, endeared as it is to the present generation of Kashmiris, may be permanently associated with the great work which he had been instrumental in beginning." It is not too late for us to atone for our omission, and I would suggest a "Hospital Sunday," such as has been lately carried out with success in England for hospital charities, for the purpose of collecting money to establish the "Hospital and Dispensary" suggested by the late Lord Bishop. It would be a graceful act for the new Bishop to carry out the suggestion of his predecessor by directing collections to be made all over India on a certain Sunday, to be applied to this purpose. Nothing could be better adapted for giving the mission a secure foundation than such an establishment, and of its great and lasting usefulness there should not be the shadow of a doubt. Dr. Steven at Lahore is secretary to the Medical Mission, and will, no doubt, be happy to give any information required.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR PULMANABA, DAUSA, VANCHI BAULA RAMA VARMA, KULASEKARA, KIRITEPATI NUNMAY SULTAN MAHARAJ RAJA RAMARAJA BAHADUR JANG, MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE, G. C. S. I.

(*Indian Charivari.*)

PERHAPS not one of the native chiefs who visited Calcutta to meet the Prince of Wales attracted more general attention than the Maharaja of Travancore; attention given not so much to the splendour of his attire and jewellery, as to the fact that he was known to be the ruler of what has been justly called "The model Native State of India." A great deal of the credit of having raised Travancore to such a high position has been given, and justly given, to Sir Madhava Rao, who was for many years Dewan of the State, but it must be remembered that improvements in Native States cannot be carried out without the approval of the ruler, and progress goes on according as such ruler is enlightened or otherwise. Fortunately, both chief and minister cordially co-operated in Travancore. English codes of law were introduced, European Judges were appointed to the Sudder Courts, an efficient Police was organized, hospitals and dispensaries founded, and many schools opened. Transit dues and other restrictions on commerce have been abolished, and the second Prince of the country has condescended to give lectures on useful subjects to the people. —a thing never heard of before as having been done by an Indian Prince. That all these improvements are real, and not merely established in name, is well known; for there are more Europeans now settled in Travancore, chiefly as coffee planters than in an any other Native State, and they all testify to the rapid improvement of the country. The present Maharaja was born in 1832 and succeeded to the throne in 1860, and for the good of his subjects, it is to be hoped that his reign may be a long one.

BUCK.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AND SPIRITUALISM.

(*Saturday Review.*)

THE meeting of the British Association at Glasgow, which at first promised to be of a very dull and humdrum character, has since been marked by what in connexion with such a body, must be regarded as a rather startling exhibition. There have been for some years past uncomfortable symptoms of a decline of scientific intelligence and respectability on the part of the Association. When it was first started it was composed almost exclusively of real men of science, who confined their attention to their own subjects, treating them according to sound scientific rules and methods. In the course of time, however, the annual gathering of the Association has been gradually assuming the character of a mere popular entertainment, the serious advancement of science being more or less sacrificed to the tastes of a mixed public collected for a holiday, and bent upon amusement rather than instruction. Science within its legitimate limits was found to be too dry for the multitude, and something more attractive had to be provided in order to draw those large audiences and subscriptions by which the success of the meetings is now chiefly measured. Various new Sections were established for the purpose of discussing questions of social and even domestic economy, having nothing on earth to do with science. Prayer-meetings so-called; vague theorizing on obscure problems of political economy was set up as a legitimate function of the British Association, to the great satisfaction of the numerous crotchet-mongers who have a passion for hearing themselves talk, and for that hazy-minded part of the public which takes pleasure in fancying itself scientific when it is only stupid and proxy. The introduction of theology was a particularly dangerous step, for it opened the door for all sorts of idle twaddle and crazy speculation. Even those, however, who foresaw and regretted the false position into which the Association was drifting must have been surprised to observe the depths of folly and quackery into which it has at last sunk. To some extent this may be explained as the result of a secret combination which was sprung upon the assembly. A number of leading Spiritualists had apparently given themselves a rendezvous at Glasgow, determined to foist their delusions within the precincts of science, or at least what thoughtless people might regard as such. When this design began to be suspected, it was received with so much disfavour among the more rational part of the Association, that it was thought desirable to bring the thing forward in disguise. Among other papers on the list of the Anthropological Section was one vaguely entitled "Some Phenomena associated with Abnormal Conditions of Mind." This is perhaps, in a sense, not a bad description of Spiritualist tricks; but it may be doubted whether it was a fair method of introducing a notorious topic. The secret, however, seems to have leaked out, for at the appointed time this Section was crowded, whilst the others were left bare of auditors; and it is to be feared that this triumph of quackery over science may have the effect of confirming the managers of the show in their leaning to sensational displays.

The question so mysteriously started was introduced by Professor Barrett, who made some very wonderful statements as to what he had himself witnessed in the way of "abnormal conditions of mind" on the part of some children in Westmeath who were experimented on. The children were placed in a quiet room, and made to look at some small object steadily, and it was found that one or other amongst them readily passed into a state of reverie. In that state they could be made, we are told, to utter the most extravagant statements, such as that the table was a mountain, a chair a pony, a mark on the floor an insuperable obstacle. In Ireland perhaps the faculty of believing extravagant assertions is more fully developed than elsewhere; but this is the least of the marvels brought forward. It seems that the children adopted by sympathy all the feelings and emotions of the operator. If he tasted salt or sugar, smelt or touched anything or experienced any sudden sensation of warmth or cold, they felt, or said they felt, exactly the same. One child had never been out of the village; but she gave, in answer to a question, a vivid description of Regent Street. Professor Barrett did not go so far as to attribute these things to Spiritualism, but he urged that they deserved the attention of the scientific world; and he also made the same plea on behalf of the feats of Mr. Home and other professional mediums. He further quoted Sir J. Herschel's saying. "The natural philosopher should believe all things not improbable, hope all things not impossible;" and ask whether it was not possible that there might be some foundation for the stories which were current of the occasional irruptions of the supernatural into the present physical universe. It is needless to say that the general principle laid down by Sir J. Herschel though reasonable enough in itself, is not to be taken in an absolute form, but is accompanied by various qualifications. Investigation, to be of any use, naturally implies a certain openness of mind, but science would of course be an absurdity if it required an implicit belief in things merely because they were probable or possible. What is constantly left out of account as of no moment by the supporters of Spiritualism is that their alleged facts are in flat contradiction to all the experience and knowledge of the great body of mankind, and that it is impossible to reconcile faith in both systems. Accordingly sensible people naturally prefer to adhere to those principles which have the greater amount of authority and prescription at their back. Professor Barret complained that though facts such as he had mentioned had been testified to by hundreds of witnesses, including many scientific men, they were not treated seriously; but it must be remembered that these facts, in so far as they are admitted, are limited to this—that certain persons think they saw certain apparitions or underwent certain influences. The theory that such things are due to spiritual forces is not in any sense a fact; and Mr. Wallace, the Chairman, begged the whole question when he called the Professor's paper "a record of facts."

Some idea of the sort of facts which were thought good enough in a scientific inquiry of this kind many be gathered from subsequent speeches. One gentleman said he did not exactly believe in Spiritualism, but he could not account for the extraordinary proceedings of his own family, who were in the habit of using the *planchette*, and getting answers from it to all kinds of questions. His eldest daughter, seventeen years old, was, he said, evidently the one whose presence was chiefly necessary for the success of the *seances*; but two of his sons had the power in a less degree. No information of the slightest value or interest, nor any answer not within the usual range of the persons present, was ever given. Sometimes rude figures, such as a child might draw, were scribbled by the pencil, but they were always "meaningless and had no reference to the questions asked." The character of a family absorbed in such idle and ridiculous pursuits may easily be inferred, and supplies a sufficient explanation to the mystery. Another great authority on what are called the facts of Spiritualism also gave some striking evidence. He could bear testimony, he said, to the power of reverie; for since he came to the Association he had fallen into a state of reverie in the Reception Room, and he afterwards identified a man whom he wanted to know, but whom he had never seen, by spiritual consciousness alone. He added that in the case of any persons with whom he sympathized, he could always tell at any moment what they were about when they were absent and even at a distance, and not in any way, in communication with him except through sympathy. He had a friend, and when his friend wanted him he knew it instinctively, and went to him, even though he did not know his address. One night he went to bed, and saw a light on the wall, and a writing which was a message from his friend, indicating what assistance he should give him in a course of lectures; and he followed this advice, and the result was that his friends' lectures were very successful. A Glasgow clergyman here interposed to make the innocent and just remark, apparently much called for by the outrageous nonsense already spoken, that science, rightly defined, ought to be certainty, and this was what was wanting on the present occasion. Upon which the Chairman, who is an uncompromising Spiritualist, said he could only listen to facts, and received the prompt and conclusive answer from the speaker, "I am a fact." Here, indeed, in the flesh, was a real and very substantial fact—a man who might be taken as a sample of ordinary humanity, whose common sense led him to see that such "facts" as the Spiritualists adduce are contrary to everything up to the present moment known to science.

Dr. Carpenter, having been referred to in the course of the discussion, interposed to explain his views, which seem to have been very much misrepresented in some of the reports, where he is said to have rather countenanced Spiritualism. As far as we can see all he said was that he had never pronounced the alleged facts to be absolutely impossible, but had only said that the Spiritualist theory on which they were explained was not proved. He distinctly stated that he admitted a reserve of possibility, and had offered that if Dr. Slard, the latest practitioner in spiritual wonders, would come to his house and make his tables and chairs jump, and write on slates not previously prepared he would give him a clear field for the display of his powers; but if the Doctor would not do these things except on his own ground and with his own apparatus—that is to say, with chairs and tables which were not allowed to be handled or tested, and with slates which might have been previously written on, and the writing apparently sponged out, but ready to appear again—then he should continue to have his doubts. This seems to be the common sense of the matter. It may be true that Spiritualism has never had a fair and thorough scientific examination; but that is simply because it has always resisted and repudiated the essential conditions of scientific investigation. If an alleged law of nature is true, it ought to be capable of clear demonstration in the open day light, without a special selection of witnesses and time for previous preparation. The chief fact about Spiritualist effects is that they are never performed in a straightforward, open way, like any honest experiment. They are either done in the dark, or only before known believers and confederates, or within a special place specially prepared; and even when they are done in the daylight, the operator is full of tricks to distract attention, and to produce mysterious bewilderment. Dr. Carpenter says very truly that medical men are perfectly familiar with the extraordinary tendency of all sorts of people to deception and especially young women. Every doctor knows that, for the sake of becoming objects of interest and acquiring a sort of romantic distinction, young ladies invent or manufacture illnesses, and take delight in deceiving people. The truth is that the passion both for humbugging and being humbugged is a very widespread one in human nature; and there is no imposture, however gross and palpable, which cannot muster round him a fair circle of weak-minded dupes or confederates whose vanity or interest leads them to cultivate distinction in this way.

Take these facts, which are really facts—that spiritual manifestations are never heard of except in a select company in a private room, and under circumstances in which almost any amount of trickery may be practised; that the voices of the spirits usually talk nonsense and bad grammar; and that there has never been a single occasion on which their supposed communications have been of the slightest value—and it will be seen how absurd it is to say that such things deserve scientific investigation. There is nothing which Home does that Houdin, or other honest jugglers, have not done; and if any one believes that it is physically possible for a man to shorten or elongate himself, to put hot coals on his head without burning himself, or to fly through the air, Mr. Guppy pretends to have done—this is one of Mr. Wallace's proved "facts," for the good lady came down on his head and damaged it with the heels of her boots—all we can say is that the counterpart of such a proposition is that science, as hitherto understood, has all along been hopelessly wrong. Miss Becker, we say, she does not quite believe in Spiritualism, seems to believe in spirit-rapping, but draws the line at a spirit eating and drinking. But if you once begin to believe there is nowhere to stop; and there is no reason why a spirit which performs feats of athleticism should not take a hearty meal. Indeed we must say that one of the few things which reconcile us to these strange visitors is Miss Becker's story of one who at a Christmas gathering called out for a bottle of whisky and hot water. This is better than having your cheeks slapped or your head buttered with banjos. There can be no doubt that nervous excitement is a strange complaint, and that there is a subtle connexion between mind and body which occasionally leads to amazing delusions or eccentricities; but these can be, and have been, tested by regular methods. As far as the illustrations of imbecile credulity and mad delusion which were exhibited at the British Association are concerned, there is nothing new in them. There have been similar cases in all ages. The other day a working-man applied to one of the London magistrates to protect him against the spirits, who, he said, sometimes bumped him up and sometimes down, and sat on his head. There are plenty of people of the same sort to be examined, if it would serve any purpose. Of course Mr. Crookes and Dr. Wallace are not of this class; but it is well known that scientific knowledge is a great snare when applied in an unscientific manner. The most perfect logic will not serve a man who starts from a false premiss. On the whole, sober human experience is the safest guide in this, as in most things. The moral of the whole affair is summed up in Robert Stephenson's remark to the man who used to bother him about perpetual motion :—"If you will take yourself up by the bellyband of your breeches and carry yourself round the room, I will consider the matter."

PICKINGS FROM "FUN."—SEPT. 13.

HOW TO SEE A JOKE.—Wear giggle lamps.

"BRING UP A CHILD."

A child ought to be properly balanced if he is to be placed in the weigh he should go. No half measures.

DIRECT FROM THESP-HISS.

Discontent by means of sibillation ought really to be encouraged in our theatres. "Twould be eminently hiss try-on-ic.

"CROOKED WAYS."

Pustic—"Good-bye, Betty, we bess going for good!" Betty—Then mind thee don't miss the way—it be the farst time thee's ever been on *that* road, I'm thinkin'!"

OPERATIC INTELLIGENCE.

It is not generally known that on the Earl of B. taking his seat in the Upper House his *aria d'intrata* addressed to the other Earl—Russell of that ilk—will be, "Johnny make room for your uncle, there's a little Peer!"

'IGH 'OBAN.

Cockney Tourist—"What is the name of this vessel, Mister?"

Fellow Traveller—"Iona sir!"

Cockney Tourist—"Do you, indeed, sir! But I didn't ask you who owned 'er, sir, but what 'or name was!"

A POST OF HONOUR.

Through the kindness of Dr. Bedger the Sultan of Zanzibar has undertaken to convey some acid drops, pills, and gingeer beer from the *Telegraph* people to Stanley. The "Dr. Livingstone I presumes" young adventurer has chained any amount of kings to his chariot wheel, and now he is the cause of a Sultan being badgered.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

CHAPTER I.

Jones and his Amelia are strolling arm-in-arm down Regent-street. Their every look and gesture plainly bespeaks the mutual confidence and respect born of a belief in the spotlessness of each other's antecedents. The greatest sympathy and cordiality exist between them, and no shade of distrust interrupts the harmony of their intercourse. As they turn a corner they suddenly become witnesses of a dispute between a cabman and a fare; they waver for a moment as if about to withdraw unobserved. But it is too late; the eye of the cabman, is upon Jones, it seems to say, "Here is a witness on my side:" the eye of the fare is upon Jones's Amelia with a similar expression. Jones starts and shudders. Amelia trembles and turns pale. Both hesitate and gasp, then dart madly in different directions, hail cabs, and fly without a word.

CHAPTER II.

A cab drives hurriedly up to the house of Brown; Jones, darting out, knocks with hurried tremulousness at the door; Brown appears, and Jones speaks:—"Quick, Brown, my friend! Let me in and give me a change of raiment! give me dye for my hair and a false beard, and let me obliterate the mark-ing on my handkerchief. Save me, or I shall be called as a witness, when all will indeed be lost!" He goes in, and the door closes hurriedly upon his terror-stricken form.

CHAPTER III.

The scene is laid in the boudoir of Jones's Amelia's friend Benedicta. Jones's Amelia thus addresses her friend:—"Assure me once more, O my Benedicta, that I am unrecognisable! Swear that the alteration in my complexion is perfect! Protest that my form is wholly altered by the padding, and declare that my hair is now black instead of blonde! Say they can never, never identify me for a witness, for should they drag me into the box, then is there indeed no hope!" Now I am comforted and happy!"

CHAPTER IV.

Jones (though disguised) is smoking by the wavelets; his Amelia sits, not far off (though also disguised), tatting. There is a look of careworn uneasiness on both of them which tells its own tale. There is likewise a sense of painful restraint in their intercourse, as if some vague shadow of mistrust had crept over them: it is very depressing. Jones communes with himself thus:—"Why should my Amelia thus shun the light of cross-examination? Must there not be something in her past life which she would not were unearthed? Alas, it must be so!" In a similar strain Amelia muses upon the conduct of Jones. Suddenly a suspicious stranger appears before them; he eyes them narrowly; they shudder; he pierces their disguise, and hails them as witnesses. They swoon!

CHAPTER V.

The dispute between the cabman and his fare is under consideration. The question is this: Whether the shilling was bad? The counsel for the cabman would fain prove the badness of the shilling; he calls Jones, who is pale as death. Page by page (to the end that the badness of the coin may be proven) the history of Jones's past life from the cradle is laid bare. There are many horrors in it. At the age of two Jones stole jam; his grandmother had a wooden leg; at the age of twenty three Jones became bankrupt; he offered marriage to a cook and was rejected; his ancestor in the twelfth century had committed forgery; he himself suffers from gout; and there are many other horrors disclosed. His Amelia turns from him contemptuously and sobs, but her time is yet to come. To the end that the shilling may be proven good, the counsel for the fare calls up Amelia. Her history passes before the view like a panorama; she has jilted fifteen suitors; she wears frizettes in her hair, and has corns; her uncle rose from nothing; she has smoked cigarettes; there is more than this behind. Jones glares and waves her off. They meet outside: in loathing they renounce one another for ever, and depart to different points of the earth. All is broken off, and they never meet again.

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(*Athenæum.*)

THROUGH the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of "Maclean's Gu